Weekly Mational Intelligencer Lemon:

WASHINGTON: SATURDA

USUCT 9, 1851.

THE WERKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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NATIONAL: INTELLIGENCER.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN A GENTLEMAN IN NORTH CAROLINA AND Ms. WEBSTER.

DEAR SIR: The question of the right of a State to secede from the Union is, as you are doubtless aware, producing at this time, in this part of the directly concerned—a question upon which every free American should be correctly informed, as upon its decision may depend the future prosperity and happiness or misfortune and ruin of this great country—and believing as I do that, from your in-timate acquaintance with the principles upon which our Government is based, and the operation of all of its machinery, you are entirely competent to give upon this, as upon all other questions of a like character, correct information; and being anxious myself, as many others are, to possess correct views with regard to this subject, I desire you, valuable as I know your time to be, to devote a moment in giving an answer to the following interrogatory:

"Do you believe that a State has a right to secede from the Union?"

By answering this question, sir, you will confer

a tavor upon many of your countrymen here, who believe, as I do, that an opinion of yours, thus expressed, would go very far toward quieting the excitement that the agitation of this subject has produced in this section of the Union.

With profound admiration for your character as an American statesman, and sincere regard for you as an American citizen, I am, sir, your obedient servant.

JULY 20, 1851.

AUGUST 1, 1851. DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th July.

no right of secession, as existing in the people of any one State or any number of States. It is not him where he is. He is not to be measured by the same rule a limited Confederation, but a Government; and it as other men. proceeds upon the idea that it is to be perpetual, ike other forms of Government, subject only to be

the result of a revolutionary movement. How is it possible, for instance, that South Carolina should

epend upon it, my dear sir, that the secession of any one State would be but the first step in a process which must inevitably break up the entire
Union into more or fewer parts.

What I said at Capon Springs was an argument
usions—if it still possesses

the following language:

"I have several times within the last twenty years enter "I have several times within the last twenty years entered publicity my protest against separate State action. Of the right of a State to secede from the Union I have never had a shadow of doubt. The right is the right of a sovereign State—a right of which a sovereign State cannot be divested; and the only real question is, are the States of the Union sovereign States, of which, I suppose, no Southern man will venture to express a doubt. But I think separate secession, though an undoubted legal and public right, is scarcely a moral and social one on the part of one Southern State in reference to her sister States of the South."

Mr. Cheves then proceeds to urge the propriety of waiting for the union of the South with a view to the formation of a Southern Confederacy, and, after remarking that "the precise question (secession) under discussion is not a year old," proceeds

which for a people to be required to decide on a question so momentous as a great REVOLUTIONARY change of govern-ment; for such undoubtedly secssion must be considered."

Here, then, we have the " Nestor of the Secession party," their chief organ in the Nashville Convention, proclaiming to his followers in Carolina that "it is undoubtedly a revolutionary measure." that "it is undoubtedly a revolutionary measure," while his admirers, sympathizers, and followers in Georgia are virulent in their denunciations of all Georgians who express a similar opinion. Verily, the secession doctors find it difficult to agree upon my given prescription; hence they adopt the lotion to the locality of the patient. Like a patent nostrum, it is a sovereign remedy for all the diseases of the body politic, but, unlike it, must be changed, and turned, and twisted according to the meridian in which it is to be administered.

[Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS IN ALABAMA.

PROM THE TUSCALOOSA MONITOR OF JULY 31. Literally destroyed. Many of our farmers are cutting down the entire crops for fodder; whole and large fields, in many instances, not affording a single ear or shoot. Corn has already been sold here, we understand, at one dollar and a quarter per bushel; and there is no telling what its price will be before the opening of navigation enables us to get supplies

are selling here now for eleven and thirteen cente Our Western friends would do well to take notice of this state of things, and make arrangements to furnish this and other sections of Alabama with early supplies.

The cotton crop is greatly injured by the drought, and the

mility is that it will be cut off one-half or two-thirds. In the memory of the oldest inhabitant, there never has been

ARRIVAL OF HUNGARIAN REPUGEES .- The packet ARRIVAL OF HUNGARIAN REPUGEES.—I ne packet thip Devonshire, arrived at New York on Satur-day, brought as passengers forty-seven Hungarians from Turkey, among whom are several military day, brought as passengers forty-seven Hungarians from Turkey, among whom are several military and civil officers of high rank under the late Proviousl Government of Hungary. FOREIGN.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, JULY 17, 1851. There is a grand contest of prize rife-shooting now taking place at Geneva, in Switzerland. Every canton has picked out its best men, and they have come up by thousands, each with his best weapon, his choicest powder, his most accurately moulded balls, to this great national fête. Something analogous is now taking place in France and Paris: only it is an intellectual strife, in which the champions of all the parties mount in succession champions of all the parties mount in succession the Parliamentary tribune, and brilliantly discharge their shafts of eloquence and argument at the mark Revision that M. DE TOCQUEVILLE has erected for the display of their skill. It is difficult, in spite of the display of their skill. the display of their skill. It is difficult, in spite of the gravity of the occasion, to get rid of the impression that you are looking on at a more game, a mere exhibition of oratorical sharpshooting; for every one feels as he looks on that there is nobody to be killed, that there is even nothing to be knocked down; that whatever skill be shown by the competitors, however cribbed by the balls of argument the target may be, the result petitors, however cribbed by the balls of argument the target may be, the result will not be altered. Yes, we are just now in the midst of as magnificent a Parsmentary tournament as ever came off in any deliberative as should so naturally attend it are almost quite wanting. We can admire the wit, the brilliancy, the eloquence of the orathe prominent speakers of all parties have occupied the tri-bune, and all, with little evasion, except as yet the Bonapartists, have declared the extent to which they are in favor of or op posed to revision, and why they are so. MONTALEMBERT. are of the most brilliant orators of the Assembly, will take the floor to-morrow as organ of the Bonspartists. LANAR-TIME has it at this moment, a friend just tells me, as the organ of - himself. VICTOR HUGO will follow him. Tais gentleman is the pride and honor of the Extreme Left. He is an excellent man, and I believe a disintere

Most of the orators in favor of revision have urged, as the chief argument, the probability of an illegal candidacy by M. BONAFARTE next year ; the possibility of his being nominated in spite of the constitution, if revision should not open the door to him, and the extreme danger that free government secede and establish a Government foreign to that of the United States, thus dividing Georgia, which does not secede, from the rest of the Union? splendid carreer-

sa so much. I regret deeply, but am hardly surprised, con-

"My mind is too much alarmed, in view of the which the constitution is preparing for 1852, and of the immense danger of a Presidential re-election taking place over the constitution. But suppose that in its lassitude, in its illustration is the time. addressed to the North, and intended to convince the North that, if, by its superiority of numbers, it should defeat the operation of a plain, undoubted, and undeniable injunction of the Constitution, intended for the especial protection of the South, such a proceeding must necessarily end in the breaking up of the Government—that is to say, in a revolution.

I am, dear sir, with respect, your ob't serv't, DAN'L WEBSTER.

"SECESSION IS REVOLUTION."

The Hon. Langdon Cheves, the great gun of the Secessionists, in a recent letter to the Anti-Separate State action meeting in Charleston, uses the following language:

"SECESSION is not intended to convince the humble desired by the echo which, in the humble dwellings of the people, still answers to this name of Bonapare; suppose, I say, that the people, in spite of the constitution, which limits the duration of the Presidency of Fance. Gentlemen, I tell you, if this should occur, that all is lost! I hold that he must be something more than human nature if in that situation he did not imagine that he had perfect right to break down all obtacles, and overturn Constitution and Assembly; for there would be the nation placing him in his individuality over and above every thing."

A voice on the Left. "We would resist."

"M. Berren. You would resist! I do not doubt it! You would resist here in this hall during the one week that would remain to you after this unconstitution of the Constitution, which limits the duration of the Presidency of the constitution, which limits the duration of the Constitution, which l

can you imagine a more redoubtable one than this? The Parliament party and the President party. Would you perpetuate yourselves in order to prolong the struggle? Would you declare yourselves a long Parliament? Would you have—yes, you would have the energy, for you are patriotic—but you would have the energy, for you are patrictuion. Thus, upon all sides, by the Nation, and by the Assembly, would the constitution be violated; and that is a contest commenced for the support of the constitution! Yes, I do shrink from this prospect."

M. BERRYER then makes a pathetic and powerful appeal

to the house to vote revision; and concludes with an earnes a ljuration addressed to all parties to respect the constitution religiously, and to cause it to be respected by all parties in case the legal majority should not be attained. Upon this subject he was hardly less explicit or less in earnest than M. DE TOCQUEVILLE himself in his report. All the Legitimist crators, notwithstanding the reports which have been in cir-culation touching their disposition to support a legal re-elec-tion of M. Bonaparra, have declared themselves with much listinctness against that course.

It has been long since I have witnessed so much anit now daily prevails in the neighborhood of the Assembly. The entrances are beset at an early hour of the morning, and instantly upon the opening of the doors all the places assigned to spectators are taken possession of. Tickets have been selling upon the Boulevards this week at the extraordinary rices of five, six, and eight dollars each.

Let me hasten to render an act of justice to the French Assembly, which I do with the more alacrity as it so rarely a Tords the opportunity of paying to it a compliment of the kind. I was much struck on Monday with its calm, dignified, and truly senatorial demeanor. Not a single unbecoming interruption on the part of the Montagnards, though they listened to some cruel truths from the mouth of M. DE ency of Paris because he expressly refused to place the existence of the republic above popular sovereignty, independent
of and superior to majorities. Cavalenac is a candidate for
the Presidency next year, and he knows his chance to be utterly
are about to take. I do not believe, however, that it will be ain unless he can conciliate to some extent the Extreme Left, lays of June, 1848. I can in no other way account for

of the army of Paris, upon the pretext that the constitution of the army of Paris, upon the pretext that the constitution opposed itself to his being longer invested with that command. It does so in truth; but that provision has been so often eluded that it is now impossible to consider its allegation in any other light then as a pretext. There was some other reason of

turned to Lyons upon the plea that he liked Lyons so much, and Lyons liked him so much, that they could not bear to of 1816 separate. Some malignantly insinuate that the General would not accede to the exigencies of the President, and therefore returned to his command in the centre of France. I do the of member of the Assembly the day before his appointment.

This leaves a vacancy in the representation of the capital, actual Paris will therefore be again agitated ere long by a popular Into

versaries were applying the lash, it was not with the intention of resting quietly beneath the inflic-tion. Victor Hugo was charged to retort from the tribune; and his silken lash, well knotted, was applied so unmercifully upon all the factions of the Right that Bonapartists, Legitimists, and Orleanists were soon seen leaping in agony from their seats.
It was Hugo and not LAMARTINE who occupied the ribune on Thursday. Friday was spent in most virulent recriminations between the parties, relieved partially by an able speech of M. DUFAURE, a ormer Minister of M. Bonaparte, against revision On Saturday, at the close of a long speech of M. Odlion Barrot in favor of revision, and, though in extremely guarded terms, in favor of the re-election of M. BONAPARTE, the majority resolved to The call was carried by a showing of hands. The minority aver distinctly that the will of the house was just the reverse, but that President Durin and the Bureau were resolved not to allow the debate the Bureau were resolved not to allow the debate to be resumed on Monday. The decision was firmly protested against, but was maintained; and thus Lamartine, Remusar, Montalembert, Favre, and numerous other orators who were enrolled to significant the guestion, were condemned to significant the constitution of the Prince Napoleon, and without having over specific to the constitution of the Prince Napoleon, and without having over specific to the constitution of the Prince Napoleon, and without having over specific to the constitution of the Prince Napoleon, and without having over specific to the constitution of the Prince Napoleon, and without having the constitution of the Prince Napoleon, and without having the constitution of the Prince Napoleon, and without having the constitution of the Prince Napoleon, and without having the constitution of the Prince Napoleon, and without having the constitution of the Prince Napoleon, and without having the constitution of the prince Napoleon, and without having the prince Napoleon of the Prince Napoleon, and without having the prince Napoleon of the Prince Napoleon, and without having the prince Napoleon of the Prince Napoleon, and without having the prince Napoleon of the Prince

majority for revision; or, that failing, to facilitate a coup d'etat, either by the army or by the people, in favor of the President. Thus a change of Ministry is talked of as imminent. M. Opilon Bannor, it is believed, will take the lead of the new Cabinet, and mark his entry into office by a proposition to restore universal suffrage, by the repeal of the electoral law

of May 31, 1850. M. VERON, of the Constitutionnel, is drumming un popularity by publishing extracts from the old Socialist publi-cations of the President while in exile, and hinting at several great financial reforms by which the President would, if the Assembly would only permit him to do so, alleviate the bur-FALLOUX, and very few from the Right elicited, by the repeatdens of the people. Among the most prominent and prompt
ed and formal enunciation by General CAVATONAC of his inof these reforms, M. VENON is sure, though he is not formaltolerable doctrine of the inviolability of the republic. This ly authorized to promise it, would be the abolishment of the conduct it is assured all parties mean to persist in throughout odious octroi duties, (the tax imposed upon potable liquors the debate. I am sorry to feel constrained to say that I believe Gen. CAVAIGNAC has taken this ground less from con- These duties press very heavily upon the lower classes, and viction than from an unacknowledged motive—the desire to amount for the city of Paris alone to \$7,000,000 per annum. acquire popularity and influence with the Extreme Left. He knows this doctrine to be in favor in that quarter. He knows that M. DE GIRARDIE lost his election before the constitu-

possible to effect the legal revision of the Constitu the renewal of the proposition three months hence. The re-storation of universal suffrage would doubtless detach some heresy of this egregious character being admitted by a mind ordinarily so severely logical and so correct in its conclusions as that of Gen. Cavatenac.

Gen. Barauat D'Hilliers has resigned the command Bonapart, and so long as the end of revision with the mathan one-fourth of this Assembly will ever be found to vote than one-fourth of this Assembly will ever be found to vote against revision so long as it would be possible to re-elect M. BONAPARTS, and so long as the end of revision with the majority of those who seek it shall be, not the amelioration, but the abolition of the Republic. Will amelioration ever be the end of revision? Never, with actual parties. But parties will

Spanish and Belgian frontiers. It

marked the period during which he commanded a brigade of the French army on the Belgian frontier. This was in 1844, The great Debate on the Revision of the Constitution is over. It ended on Saturday night, having occupied the whole week. I spoke on Thursday in complimentary terms of the decorum and dignity

the French army on the Belgian frontier. This was in 1844, almost entirely taken to pieces and rebuilt before it could be applied to any permanent object; but Mr. Paxton immediately answered this ignorant statement, and affirmed the building to be one that, in all essential respects, was indein complimentary terms of the decorum and dignity which marked the three first days. Even while I been arrested at Boulogne, after his ridiculous attempt upon knew as well on Monday morning, when the debate opened, as we will on Saturday evening, when it will probably close, as we will on Saturday evening, when it will probably close, as we will on Saturday evening, when it will probably close, as we will on Saturday evening, when it will probably close, as we will on Saturday evening, when it will probably close, as we will on Saturday evening, when it will probably close, as we will on Saturday evening, when it will probably close, as we will on Saturday evening, when it will probably close, as we will on Saturday evening, when it will probably close, as we will on Saturday evening, when it will probably close, as we will on Saturday evening, when it will probably close, as we will on Saturday evening, when it will probably close, was writing a scene was being enacted in the Assembly which converted the sitting of that day and the two succeeding days into passionate, stormy, revolutionary meetings, worthy of the worst days of the two succeeding days into passionate, stormy, revolutionary meetings, worthy of the worst days of the Convention. Yet, contrary to what has here-possive eloquence of Michael (in the Assembly with the stempt of Louis Nafolay as illustrated as Boulogne, after his ridiculous attempt upon the throne of Louis Palliancy. He is upon his trial in Paris before the Chamber of Peers. Gen. Maewau is a with the two succeeding days into passionate, stormy, revolutionary meetings, worthy of the worst days of the two succeeding days into passionate, stormy, revolutionary meetings, worthy of the worst days of the two succeeding days into passionate, stormy, revolutionary meetings, worthy of the worst days of the two succeeding days into passionate, stormy, revolutionary meetings, worthy of the worst days of the two succeeding days into passionate, stormy, revolutionary meetings, worthy of the worst days of the two succeeding days into passionate, stormy, revolutionary meetings of the two succeeding days into passionate, stormy, revolutionary meetings of the ting the rules of Senatorial deportment. The Left had borne with predetermined impassibility the vehement and provoking philippies of the Royalists, But, if they sat calmly in their seats while their adsacrations Mesonan made no allusion to his connexion with a

"The next day, the 17th, Commandant Mésonan, whom I supposed to be gone, entered my cabinet, announced, as usual, by my sid de-camp. I said to him:
"Commandant, I thought you were gone."

" Commandant, I thought you were gone."
" No, General, I am not gone; I have a letter to hand

o you.' A letter for me! From whom?"

the LAKARTEN, REWAY, MOSTALEMENT, F. 2-a.

and numerous other cratters, we were canoled to speak upon the question, were condemned to state the content of the content of the condemned to state the content of the content of

andant Canous, three or four days after; and how, on the 3d July, during a ride with the Prefect of the Department of the North, in his carriage, he entertained the Prefect with the same story, and authorized the Prefect to denounce Masowan to the Minister of the Interior in Paris, which was actually done by the vigilant Prefect on the 4th of July. Well we see that worthy General has not borne malice against Lours Narolnow, who insulted him in 1844 by making this Louis Napoleon, who insulted him in 1844 by making this dishonoring proposition. He is now, and has been for a couple of years at least, an intimate friend of the man who had so contemptuous an opinion of him as to offer to buy his honor for \$20,000 cash, and the promise of a Marshal's staff in case his treachery was successful! I am sure after this you will not be surprised at any thing I may have to tell you Loudon, July 25, 1851. touching Magnau. He has proved himself to be "a man of action," of very easy principles, and no regard for truth. He'll go ahead now, if desired.

In the absence of our own Letters from London we avail ourselves of the subjoined portion of the correspondence of the New York Commercial Ad-

LONDON, JULY 18, 1851. The daily bulletin of the number of visiters at the Exhibition and the discussion as to whether the building shall remain, constitute the chief topics of attention. In France the debate on the revision question engages every one, and from other parts of the continent there is not a single sign of reawaking

A few evenings ago, in the House of Commons, Lord to does not truth; but that provision has been so often cluded to consider its allegation in any other light than as a pretext. There was some other reason of which the public is not yet awars.

Gen. Caserilland, commander-in-chief at Lyons, was summoned to the chief command in Paris. But he has re
The mortal parties. But parties will prospecte of a speedy extinction of the slave trade, owing to honest co-operation on the part of the Brazilian Government, and Lerine, while the English list comprised many members of Parliament and estimatific men, produced a very members of Parliament and estimatific men, produced a very members of the Bonaparts family. The Constant papers of the 8 h five parties will prospect of a speedy extinction of the slave trade, owing to honest co-operation on the part of the English list comprised many members of Parliament and estimation ment of the Bonaparts family. The Constant papers of the 8 h five parties will prospect of a speedy extinction of the slave incomprised many members of the English list comprised many members of the Bonaparts family. The Constant papers of the 8 h five papers of the Bonaparts are to configure the recent statement of Baron Oliver and Lerine, while the English list comprised many members of Parliament and Lerine, while the English list comprised many members of the Bonaparts family. The Constant papers of the 8 h five papers of the Bonaparts are to configure the service and harmony, notwithstanding the vast and papers of the English list comprised many members of the English list comprised many members of the English list comprised many members of the English list comprised many of the English list comprised many members of Parliament and Elevation, and Carlinal Feech, have been recommended in the service as provided the names of the English list comprised many members of Parliament and Lerine, while the English list comprised

eradicable bigotry by throwing out the bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament, the majority being 144 against 108, This is all very well now, but their lordships will have to

It immortal, died on the 10th hazant at Brie-on-the-Morre, hear Paris, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a member of the Legion of Honor; and was in the cojayment of a pension of 6,000 francs (\$1,200) per annum, which had been awarded to him in consideration of his giving up to the State his photographic discovery. In early life he had gained considerable notoriety by the skill and effect with which he got up theatrical stage decorations. He was a scene painter of extraordinary merit. Some of his efforts in this line will still be long remembered.

He distorted by his easily and judgment in quelling the instruction of Lyone in June, 1849. For his conduct upon that occasion he received from M. Benaparatz the great body of the people has been, as was anticipated, almost unanimous. But the ultra Conservatives, whose distorts the cross of the 15th instant, appointing him to the command-in-chief of the army of Paris, Gen. Magnau command-in-chief of the army was of such a temporary kind that it would require neighborhood is strongly urged, coupled with the representations from some of the clergy that by drawing a co throughout our long winters, is a grievance that warrants those who, having been disappointed in their prop tempt to conjure up the same alarm at the prospect of a winter rarden, with flowers, birds, and statuary.

Happily, whatever may be the fate of the present building is now almost certain that London will not remain without the advantages it is calculated to confer. Its removal would only be the signal for the erection of something upon a similar plan with higher architectural qualities, such as the exience which has been gained would render practicable.

Department is also authorized to prohibit the introduction of any foreign works he may deem dangerous.

The anticipation that Austria is at length about to raise a loan to put an end to the immediate pressure of her financial difficulties, has caused the discount upon her forced paper currency to experience a considerable fall.

In Spain the Ministerial project for the settle

foreign debt has passed by a majority of 154 to 52. By this arrangement, suppr ving it should be maintained, the creditors, whose claims amount to about £60,000,000 sterling, will

LONDON, JULY 25, 1851. During the past few days there has been a little more ac tivity in social and political questions, and unmistakable in-dications have been afforded that the anticipation of new life among the people, such as will cause the next session of Parliament to resemble some of those which immediately pre-ceded the reform bill, will be fully borne out.

The Peace Congress held in London this week has been largely attended, and has produced a more sober and general

effect than any former gathering in favor of the cause. A great meeting in the city, to consider the course to b pursued in consequence of the recent rejection, for the fourth of the Jews, has at the same time revived much of that refeeling for religious liberty which, although sometimes latent. is always to be relied upon in the metropolis, and forms part

Sir DAVID BREWSTER acted as chairman of the Peace A few evenings ago, in the House of Commun.

PALMERSTON took occasion to congratulate the House on the prospects of a speedy extinction of the slave trade, owing to honest co-operation on the part of the Brazilian Government, honest co-operation on the part of the Brazilian Government, members of Parliament and eccentific men, produced a very members of Parliament and eccentific men, produced a very

which cannot fail to spread among the community of London electors in favor

adverse to the Bishops in the House of Lords. The result of the meeting was, that Lord Jone Russanz should be called upon forthwith to introduce a new bill into the upper House, not as an open but as a ministerial measure, by which he and his Cabinet will stand on fall.

Meantime Alderman Sangray the re

the Lords by the powerful majority of 265 against 38; and this measure, which may be considered to have absorbed the whole session, is therefore now virtually concluded. Both whole session, is therefore now virtually concluded. Both houses of Parliament are hastening to bring their other business to an end, but the excitement on the Jew bill has interposed an unlooked-for delay, and it is not expected that the proregation will take place until the middle of August.

The example of Mr. Pranoux, in promoting a cordial in-

been followed by Mr. BROWN WRETHERD, the member for Knaresborough; this gentleman having on Wednesday last given a magnificent dinner at the Clarendon Hotel to the American Minister and about thirty or forty other guests, of whom about half were from the United States. The party thus intermingled consisted of the American Minister, Mr. Ban Davis, Hon. Nathen Appleton, Colonel Van Alen, Governor Aiken, Hon. Ashbel Smith, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Rotch, Col. Lawrence, Col. Aspinwall, Mr. Asa Whitney, Mr. George Sumner, Dr. Warren, Mr. Dexter, Me. Newell, and Mr. H. Sturgis, as Americans; and food Palmerston, the Earl of Powis, Lord Marcus Hill, Viscount Melgund, Sir Robert Ferguson, Mr. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Cardwell, M.P., Col. Freestun, M.P., Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. Brotherton, M.P. Mr. William Brown, M.P., Mr. Paxton, Dr. Ashwell, and unable to attend. Nothing could have gone off more suc-cessfully, and it was half-past one in the morning before the party broke up. The entertainment being a private one, there was a degree of unreserva in the speeches which rendered them more real and gratifying than on ordinary leave an impression more agreeable and permanent. Mr. LAWRENCE, in proposing the health of Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Davis in proposing the bench and the bar, spoke in a cordial and open yet dignified manner that fully conveyed the tone that was desirable. Lord Parkenerous in his reply the tone that was desirable. Lord Parasseros in his reply to Mr. Lawrence was consequently greated with an enthusiasm which he noticed with evident pleasure and smaller and which impress him to the Lapplest expressions in that vein of playful exchanges which is presented his over. The other speakers were Mr. Ashbel Smith, Mr. Sumner, Lord Powis, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Cardwell.

by a majority of 13, to the effect that it had, "contrary to its duty," used its influence to excite the citizens to petition

little effect beyond the momentary surprise.

The prospects of the harvest are still not unfavorable, although the weather is very unsettled. On the continent there is a promise of about an average.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

FARRY ELSSIAN has purchased at Vienns one of the finest houses in the Kohimarket for £60,000 sterling.

The population of Switzerland, according to the census, amounts to 2,425,000. The corporation of Limerick is the oldest in the United Kingdom, being twelve years older than that of London.

The Countess de NEULLE, the widow of Louis PHILIPPE, and several other members of the family of the late ex-King of the French, are at present in Edinburgh.

One of the Peterhead ships has brought no fewer than 16,000 seals, likely to yield 207 tons of oil, at a value of £8,000. Another ship brought 9,500, a third has 9,000, and the other ships are well fished. It is a fact that the cargoes thus obtained at the mere cost of capturing them exceed in value the full worth of the ships which bring them over, when fitted out for sea, and with all their stores on board.

The number of bathers in the public baths of London in the month ending 28th June were 94,582.

A new locomotive on the Southesstern Railway, on Wednesday, attained a speed of 73 miles an hour, with a load of 44 tons, upon a falling gradient of 1 in 264.

During the last ten years no fewer than 182 persons have lost their lives in consequence of explosions in the collieries within two miles of Barnsley.

Lady None Braon has set to work on her est dred unemployed frame-work knitters. She has also ad-dressed them on frugality, and offered a bonus of ten per cent. on all mossys which they will place in her hands during

A gutta percha tube has been placed in a colliery in Wales, having a shaft of four hundred feet deep, whereby a whisper, either from bottom or top, is instantly heard; a whistle calls attention, and then follows the message. A great source of mischief will be thus abolished by this safe and expeditious.

Last week a poor women named Cuntz, who resided in Stirling, was bit by a cat, which had entered her premises, and which she was endeavoring to eject. The wound, which was small, festered, mortification followed, and in a few days the occurrence resulted in her death.

A most extraordinary beer-drinker has just died in the north of France. He drank ten quarts a day from the age of 18 to 60, and the average of his daily consumption during the 61 years of his existence was at least four quarts, giving the enormous amount of 132,860 quarts during his lifetime. The excise on this quantity would be over \$600. He was also an inveterate smoker, and in seventy-five years used over 8,000 pounds of tobacco.

An association has been fermed in England with the object of diffusing a desire in all countries for a better and cheaper system of intercommunication than now exists. Baron Dupin, M. Wolowski, the French ambassador, MM. de Bourg, and Von Viebahn, Lord Asburton, and Mr. William Brown

Dr. Limeann, the celebrated historian of England, died at his residence, Hornby, on Thursday night, the 17th ultimo. For some time his health has been failing. He was aged

The well-known picture by Benjamin West, of "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," was sold about three weeks ago at Christie & Mason's, in London, for £441. At the same sale, (that of Mr. Penn of Stoke Pogeis) a large family picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, with some of his infantine beauties in many parts, was sold for £367 10s.

The Pope having patronized the erection of a cathedral in the centre of London, steps are being taken for the erection of a Protestant Church is the centre of Rome. A high dignitary of the church is said to have subscribed £1,000 for the